

## MORTALITY

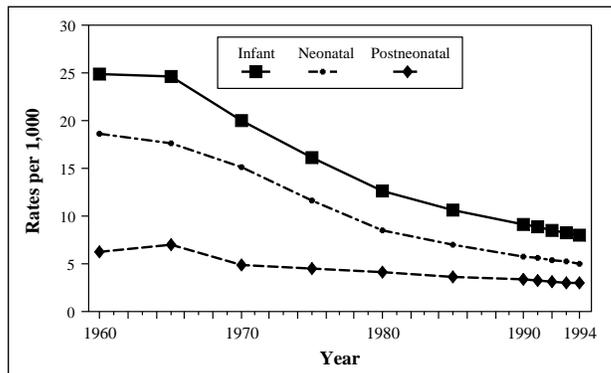
### HC 1.1 A INFANT MORTALITY

Infancy is commonly divided into the *neonatal* period, the first 27 days of life, and the *post-neonatal* period, 28 days to less than one year. About two-thirds of infant deaths occur during the neonatal period. However, advances in neonatology have greatly improved infant survival. As Figure HC 1.1.a.1 shows, the overall infant mortality rate has decreased rapidly over the past three decades. Between 1960 and 1994 the rate fell from 24.9 to 8.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. There was a steep decline in the rate of neonatal deaths (from 18.6 to 5.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births ) and a smaller more gradual decline in the rate of post-neonatal deaths (from 6.3 to 3.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births).

Figure HC 1.1.a.2 presents *infant* mortality rates by race and Hispanic origin for 1992. The black infant mortality rate of 16.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was 2.4 times higher than the white rate of 6.9. The Native American rate of 9.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was second highest. The Hispanic rate of 6.8 per 1,000 live births was comparable to the white rate, while the Asian rate of 4.8 per 1,000 live births was the lowest.<sup>21</sup> Between 1960 and 1992, the infant mortality rate decreased by 69 percent among whites, 62 percent among blacks, 68 percent among Asians, and by 77 percent among Native Americans. (See Table HC 1.1.a)

<sup>21</sup>It should be noted that for groups other than blacks and whites, infant mortality rates are underestimated due to common errors in the recording of race/ethnicity on death certificates. However, the general rank order of the race/ethnic groups according to their rates appears to be accurate (unpublished data provided by the Infant and Child Health Studies Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

Figure HC 1.1.A.1 INFANT, NEONATAL, AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 1960 - 1992



Source: Rates for 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975 were calculated by Child Trends, Inc. based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Statistics of the United States. Mortality*, Volume 2, Part A. 1960. Table 1-E and Table 3-1; 1965, Table 2-7; 1970. Table 2-1 and Table 2-3; 1975, Table 2-3; and the National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Statistics of the United States, Natality*, Volume 1, 1960. Table 1-P; 1965, Table 1-37; 1970, Table 1-51; 1975 Table 1-51. Rates for 1980, 1985, and 1990 through 1992 were calculated by Child Trends based on tables provided by the Infant and Child Health Studies Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

**Table HC 1.1.A INFANT, NEONATAL AND POSTNEONATAL DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1960 TO 1992**

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Infant (under 1 year)</b>											
Infant Death Rate	24.9	24.7	20.0	16.1	12.6	10.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.0
White	22.2	21.5	17.8	14.2	10.9	9.2	7.6	7.3	6.9	—	—
Black	44.3	41.7	32.6	26.2	22.3	19.1	18.0	17.7	16.8	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	7.3	6.8	—	—
Asian <sup>a</sup>	15.1	—	9.5	5.5	7.4	6.7	5.3	4.8	4.8	—	—
Native American	43.8	—	22.0	17.8	16.6	11.5	10.7	10.4	9.9	—	—
<b>Neonatal (under 28 days)</b>											
Neonatal Death Rate	18.6	17.7	15.1	11.6	8.5	7.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.0
White	17.0	16.1	13.8	10.4	7.4	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	—	—
Black	27.8	26.5	22.8	18.3	14.7	12.6	11.6	11.2	10.8	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	4.5	4.3	—	—
Asian <sup>a</sup>	—	—	6.9	3.9	5.0	4.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	—	—
Native American	—	—	10.6	9.1	8.7	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.8	—	—
<b>Postneonatal (28 days to under one year)</b>											
Postneonatal Death Rate	6.3	7.0	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
White	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	—	—
Black	16.5	15.2	9.8	7.9	7.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.0	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.8	2.5	—	—
Asian <sup>a</sup>	—	—	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	—	—
Native American	—	—	11.4	8.7	7.9	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	—	—

Note: <sup>a</sup>Due to data limitations, the Asian rates shown for years prior to 1980 include only Chinese and Japanese infants.

<sup>b</sup>Rates for 1993 and 1994 are provisional.

Source: Rates for 1960, 1965, 1970 and 1975 were calculated by Child Trends, Inc. based on data from the National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Volume 2, Part A, 1960*, Table 1-E and Table 3-1; 1965, Table 2-7; 1970, Table 2-1 and Table 2-3; 1975, Table 2-3; and the National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Natality, Volume 1, 1960*, Table 1-P; 1965, Table 1-37; 1970, Table 1-51; 1975, Table 1-51. Rates for 1980, 1985, and 1990 through 1992 were calculated by Child Trends based on tables provided by the Infant and Child Health Studies Branch, National Center For Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data for 1993 and 1994 from "Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths for 1994," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 43, No. 12, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

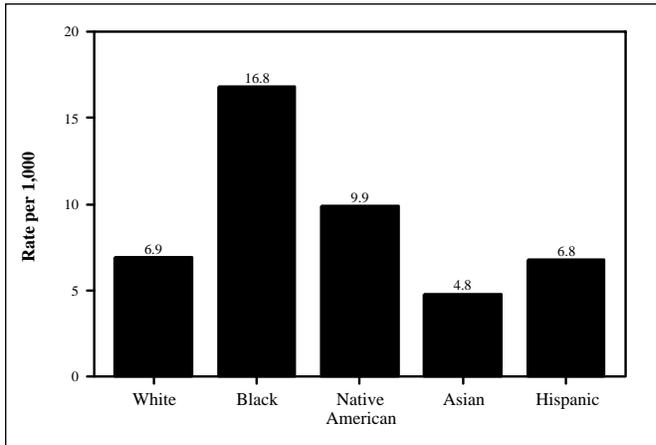
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### HC 1.1 A INFANT MORTALITY (continued)

The total *neonatal* death rate decreased by 71 percent from 18.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992. During that same period, the black neonatal mortality rate of 27.8 declined by 61 percent to 10.8; while the white rate of 17.0 declined by 79 percent to a rate of 4.3 per 1,000. The neonatal mortality rate for Native American infants was 10.6 in 1970 but decreased by 55 percent to 4.8 in 1992. Only about one half of infant deaths among Native Americans occur during the neonatal period; for other race/ethnic groups, neonatal deaths account for about two thirds all infant deaths.

From 1960 to 1992, the *post-neonatal* mortality rate decreased by 49 percent from 6.3 to 3.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, a significantly smaller decline than observed for the neonatal period. Interestingly, the post-neonatal mortality rate decreased more for black infants (75 percent) than for white infants (61 percent), reducing the black to white ratio from 3.1 in 1960 to 2.3 in 1992.

Figure HC 1.1.A.2 INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1992



Source: Rates were calculated by Child Trends, Inc. based on tables provided by the Infant and Child Health Studies Branch, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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### HC 1.1B CHILD MORTALITY

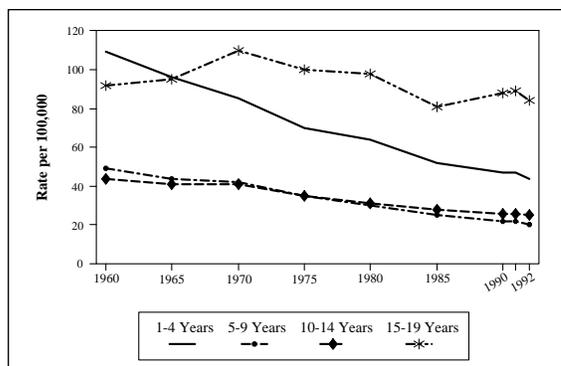
Figure HC 1.1.b.1 reveals that among children ages 1-4, mortality rates decreased from 109 to 44 per 100,000 between 1960 and 1992, a decrease of 60 percent. Mortality rates fell by 58 percent (from 49 to 20 per 100,000) among children ages 5-9, and by 40 percent (from 44 to 25 per 100,000) among children 10 to 14 during the same time period. For youth ages 15-19, the mortality rate actually increased between 1960 and 1970 from 92 to 110 per 100,000. Youth mortality declined steadily to a low of 81 in 1985 before increasing to 89 in 1991, then decreasing slightly to 84 per 100,000 in 1992.

Male child death rates are higher than female rates for all age groups, but the differences are far more pronounced for the older age groups where violent and accidental deaths disproportionately affect males. (See Table HC 1.1.b.1) In 1992, death rates for males and females were, respectively, 48 and 39 per 100,000 for 1-4 year olds, 24 and 17 per 100,000 for 5-9 year olds, 31 and 18 per 100,000 for 10-14 year olds, and 122 and 44 per 100,000 for 15-19 year olds.

There are substantial differences in mortality rates between white and black children that are consistent over time and across all age groups except for ages 15-19. In 1970, death rates for children ages 1-4 were 75 per 100,000 for white children and roughly twice as high (140 per 100,000) for black children. By 1992 rates had declined substantially for children of both races to 38 and 73 per 100,000 for white and black children, respectively, but rates remained twice as high for black children.

Figure HC 1.1.b.2. depicts trends in child mortality between 1970 and 1992 for white and black youth ages 15-19. The race disparity was substantial in 1970 (103 per 100,000 for whites versus 158 per 100,000 for blacks), but had declined by 1980 to the point where black youth actually registered lower mortality rates than white youth (92 versus 99 per 100,000). This reversal was short lived, however. Black mortality rates surged from a low of 85 per 100,000 in 1985 to 136 per 100,000 in 1992, while white death rates remained fairly stable. This had the affect of reestablishing the black/white differential that had existed some 22 years earlier.

Figure HC 1.1.B.1 CHILD MORTALITY RATES BY AGE GROUP, 1960 TO 1992 (rates per 100,000 population in age group)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), unpublished data provided by the Statistical Resources Branch.

**Table HC 1.1.B.1 CHILD MORTALITY RATES BY AGE GROUP, GENDER AND RACE, 1960 TO 1992**  
(rates per 100,000 population in age group)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
<b>1- 4 years</b>									
All Children	109	96	85	70	64	52	47	47	44
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	120	104	93	77	73	59	52	52	48
Female	98	87	95	63	55	45	41	43	39
<b>Race</b>									
White	83	95	75	63	58	47	41	42	38
Black	—	—	140	106	98	81	77	80	73
<b>5-9 years</b>									
All Children	49	44	42	35	30	25	22	22	20
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	56	51	50	41	35	29	26	25	24
Female	42	37	34	29	26	21	19	18	17
<b>Race</b>									
White	41	46	40	33	28	23	20	20	18
Black	—	—	56	47	42	36	32	32	32
<b>10-14 years</b>									
All Children	44	41	41	35	31	28	26	26	25
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	55	51	51	45	38	35	32	33	31
Female	33	30	30	25	23	21	20	18	18
<b>Race</b>									
White	39	41	38	34	30	27	24	24	23
Black	—	—	55	44	37	35	37	36	35
<b>15-19 years</b>									
All Children	92	95	110	100	98	81	88	89	84
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	130	136	158	145	141	113	127	129	122
Female	54	54	62	54	53	46	46	47	44
<b>Race</b>									
White	91	88	103	98	99	80	81	81	76
Black	—	—	158	114	92	85	128	141	136

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), unpublished data provided by the Statistical Resources Branch.

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### HC 1.1B CHILD MORTALITY (continued)

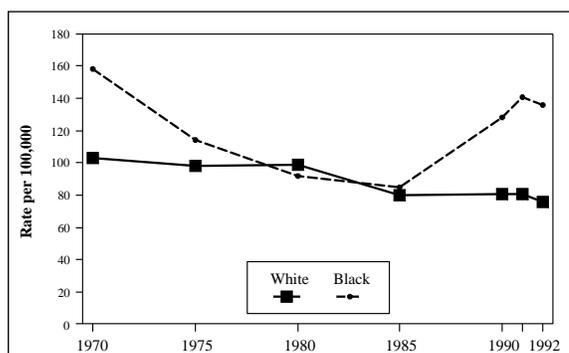
Table HC 1.1.b.2 shows child mortality rates by age, gender, detailed race,<sup>22</sup> and Hispanic origin for combined years 1989, 1990, and 1991 for children ages 1-14 and youth ages 15-24. In 1989-91, the death rate for black children ages 1-14 (48.3 deaths per 100,000 population) was 70 percent higher than the rate for white children (28.4). Native American children had the second highest death rate; their rate (37.3) was 31 percent higher than the rate for white children.

Asian children had the lowest death rate (22.7), a full 20 percent below the rate for their white peers. The death rate for children of Hispanic origin (30.2) was comparable to the rate for white children. Within each race/ethnic group, the male death rate exceeded the female death rate by at least 27 percent.

The total death rate for youth ages 15-24 (99.1 deaths per 100,000 population) was three times higher than the total death rate for children ages 1-14 (31.4). In addition, the disparity between race/ethnic groups was greater among 15-24 year olds than among 1-14 year olds. For instance, the death rate for black youth 15-24 years of age (161.9 deaths per 100,000 population) was 81 percent higher than the rate for white youth of similar age (89.3). Secondly, the death rate for Native American youth (142.0) was 59 percent higher than the rate for white youth. The death rate for Asian youth (50.1) was the lowest, 44 percent lower than the rate for white youth. In this age group, the death rate for youth of Hispanic origin (103.3) was about 16 percent higher than that for white youth. For each race/ethnic group, the male death rate was substantially higher than the female death rate. The male to female ratio ranges from 2.5 for Asian American youth (70.8 for males, 28.1 for females) to a high of 3.8 for youth of Hispanic origin (156.5 for males, 40.9 for females).

<sup>22</sup>It should be noted that death rates reported for white, black, and Hispanic persons are based on highly consistent information; however, persons identified as Native American or Asian in data from the Census Bureau (denominator of death rates) are sometimes misreported as white on their death certificate (numerator of death rate) resulting in underestimates of about 22 to 30 percent for death rates of Native Americans and 12 percent for death rates of Asians. (Sorlie, P.D., Rogot, E., Johnson, N.J. (1992). "Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate." *Epidemiology* 3(2): 181-184.

Figure HC 1.1.B.2 MORTALITY RATES FOR WHITE AND BLACK YOUTH AGES 15 TO 19, 1970-1992 (rates per 100,000 population in age group)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), unpublished data provided by the Statistical Resources Branch.

**Table HC 1.1.B.2 CHILD MORTALITY RATES BY AGE GROUP, GENDER, DETAILED RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR 1989-1991 (rates per 100,000 population in age group)**

	Combined Years 1989-1991		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>1-14 Years</b>			
All Races	31.4	36.2	26.3
White	28.4	32.8	23.8
Black	48.3	56.1	40.3
Asian	22.7	25.3	20.0
Native American	37.3	45.1	29.2
Hispanic Origin	30.2	34.7	25.5
<b>15-24 Years</b>			
All Races	99.1	146.1	50.0
White	89.3	129.5	47.0
Black	161.9	188.9	69.8
Asian	50.1	70.8	28.1
Native American	142.0	208.3	71.1
Hispanic Origin	103.3	156.5	40.9

Note: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. The four race groups listed in the table include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Death rates reported for white, black, and Hispanic persons are based on highly consistent information, however, persons identified as American Indian or Asian in the data from the Census Bureau (denominator of death rates) are sometimes misreported as white on the death certificate (numerator), resulting in underestimate of about 22-30 percent for death rates of American Indians and 12 percent for death rates of Asians (National Center for Health Statistics, Health United States 1993, Table 33; Sorlie, P.D., Rogot E., and Johnson, N.J.: "Validity of demographic characteristics on the death certificate", *Epidemiology* 3(2): 181-184, 1992).

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), *Health United States 1993*, Table 33; NCHS: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from national population for race groups from national population estimates for race groups.

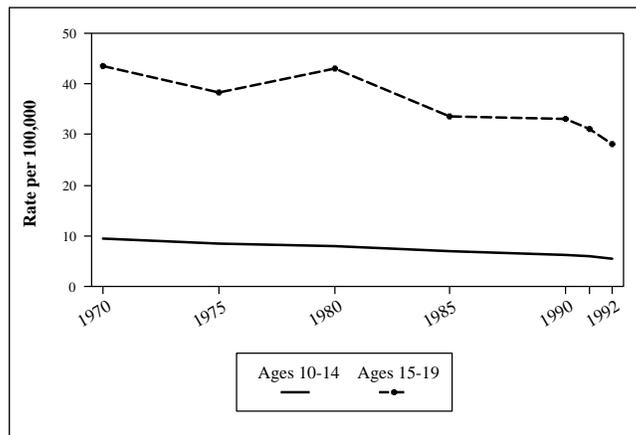
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### HC 1.2.A TEEN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS

Motor vehicle accident deaths comprise a large proportion of all deaths to teenagers. However, as a fraction of all violent deaths to teens, motor vehicle accidents have played a declining role in recent years. While motor vehicle death rates have declined from 43.6 to 28.2 per 100,000 teens age 15-19 between 1970 and 1992, some teens have benefitted more than others by the decline. The declines have been greatest among males, from 67.1 to 39.6 per 100,000 among white males, and from 43.4 to 26.2 per 100,000 among black males. (See Table HC 1.2.a) Among females ages 15-19 rates declined less dramatically from 24.4 to 21.0 per 100,000 for whites, and from 11.1 to 9.1 per 100,000 for blacks.

Among those aged 10-14, rates are quite low in comparison to older youth, and have dropped from 9.6 to 5.5 per 100,000 between 1970 and 1992. This drop was evident in both males and females of both races.

Figure HC 1.2.A YOUTH MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT DEATHS: 1970 - 1992 (rate per 100,000)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

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Table HC 1.2.A RATE (Per 100,000) OF YOUTH MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1970 - 1992

Population Groups	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
All youth							
Ages 10-14	9.6	8.4	8.1	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.5
Ages 15-19	43.6	38.4	43.0	33.5	33.1	31.2	28.2
White males							
Ages 10-14	12.6	10.9	10.9	9.8	7.7	7.8	7.0
Ages 15-19	67.1	61.7	69.1	51.3	49.3	44.5	39.6
White females							
Ages 10-14	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.4	4.1
Ages 15-19	24.4	20.6	25.6	22.6	22.2	23.0	21.0
Black males							
Ages 10-14	11.9	9.6	7.9	8.9	7.9	8.8	7.8
Ages 15-19	43.4	24.6	24.4	22.1	28.7	29.5	26.2
Black females							
Ages 10-14	6.4	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.6
Ages 15-19	11.1	7.1	6.7	7.5	9.7	9.0	9.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

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### HC 1.2.B TEEN HOMICIDE DEATHS

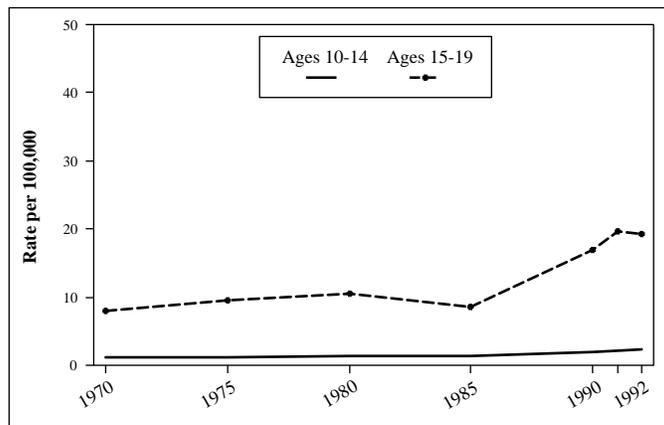
Since 1970, there has been a dramatic increase in the homicide rate among teens ages 15-19, from 8.1 per 100,000 to 19.3 per 100,000 by 1992. (See Figure HC 1.2.b.1) Virtually all of this increase has taken place since 1985. More recent provisional data, available for all youth ages 15-24 (not shown in the figure) indicate that homicide rates for this broader age group have fallen from an estimated rate of 22.8 to 21.6 per 100,000 between 1992 and 1994. For more information see the Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths, 1992 and 1994 reports, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

As large as the overall increase has been, this trend has been most alarming among black male teens, with an increase from 46.4 per 100,000 in 1985 to 134.6 per 100,000 in 1991. (See Figure HC 1.2.b.2) The rate for this group appears to have stabilized between 1991 and 1992, with a small drop to 128.5 per 100,000.

Homicide rates among females ages 15-19 of both races are considerably lower than among males in that age group. For example, rates for black females were 14.2 per 100,000 in 1992, about one tenth the rate for black males. Females exhibit the same race differences, though, with rates among white females age 15-19 of 3.6 per 100,000 compared to 14.2 per 100,000 for black females.

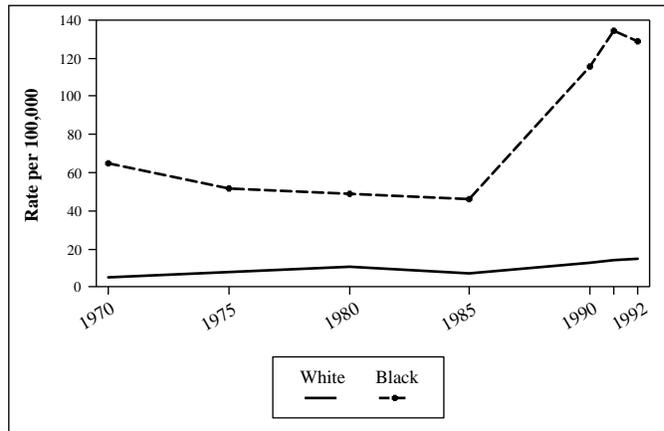
Homicide rates among youth ages 10-14 are quite low compared to rates for older youth, with rates of 2.4 per 100,000 overall compared to 19.2 per 100,000 for older youth in 1992. Between 1970 and 1992 rates increased from 1.2 to 2.4 per 100,000 for this age group. (See Table HC 1.2.b) Even among black males ages 10-14, rates never exceeded 10 per 100,000.

Figure HC 1.2.B.1 YOUTH HOMICIDE DEATHS: 1970 - 1992 (rate per 100,000)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

Figure HC 1.2.B.2 WHITE AND BLACK MALE YOUTH HOMICIDE DEATHS AGES 15-19: 1970 - 1992 (rate per 100,000)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

Table HC 1.2.B RATE (per 100,000) OF YOUTH HOMICIDE DEATHS<sup>a</sup>: 1970 - 1992

Population Groups	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
All teenagers							
Ages 10-14	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4
Ages 15-19	8.1	9.6	10.6	8.6	17.0	19.6	19.3
White males							
Ages 10-14	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0
Ages 15-19	5.2	8.1	10.9	7.3	12.5	14.4	15.2
White females							
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Ages 15-19	2.1	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Black males							
Ages 10-14	6.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	8.1	9.1	9.6
Ages 15-19	65.2	51.4	48.8	46.4	115.7	134.6	128.5
Black females							
Ages 10-14	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.7	4.8	3.8	5.1
Ages 15-19	10.6	15.3	11.0	10.4	15.6	15.6	14.2

Note: <sup>a</sup>Homicide includes death by legal intervention.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

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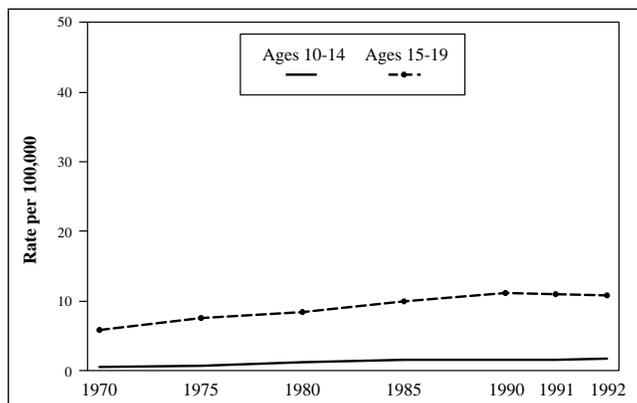
### HC 1.2.C TEEN SUICIDE DEATHS

As with homicide, suicide has come to play a proportionately larger role in teen deaths over the past several decades. Between 1970 and 1990, the suicide rate for youth ages 15-19 nearly doubled from 5.9 to 10.8 per 100,000. (See Figure HC 1.2.c) Since 1990, the overall suicide rate has stabilized at about 11 per 100,000. Rates for youth ages 10-14 are considerably lower at 1.7 per 100,000 in 1992. More recent provisional data available for youth aged 15-24 show an increase in the suicide rate for this older group from an estimated rate of 12.9 per 100,000 in 1992 to 14.9 per 100,000 in 1994. For more information see the Annual Summary of Births, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths, 1992 and 1994 reports, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Data presented in Table HC 1.2.c demonstrate that, overall, male teens are five to seven times more likely than females to commit suicide. For example, rates for white males ages 15-19 were 18.4 per 100,000 in 1992, compared to 3.7 per 100,000 for white females. Among blacks in this age group, rates were 14.8 per 100,000 for males and 1.9 per 100,000 for females in 1992.

In 1970, white males age 15-19 were about twice as likely as black males to commit suicide (9.4 versus 4.7 per 100,000). By 1992, however, the gap between white and black males had narrowed considerably with suicide rates of 18.4 and 14.8 per 100,000 for white and black males, respectively. Among females age 15-19, white teens and black teens were equally likely to be suicides in 1970 with rates of 2.9 per 100,000. By 1992, however, white females were more likely than black females to commit suicide (3.7 versus 1.9 per 100,000).

Figure HC 1.2.C YOUTH SUICIDE DEATHS: 1970 - 1992 (rates per 100,000)



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.

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Table HC 1.2.C RATE (PER 100,000) OF YOUTH SUICIDE DEATHS, 1970 - 1992

Population Groups	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992
All teenagers							
Ages 10-14	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Ages 15-19	5.9	7.6	8.5	9.9	11.1	11.0	10.8
White males							
Ages 10-14	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6
Ages 15-19	9.4	12.9	15.0	17.3	19.3	19.1	18.4
White females							
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Ages 15-19	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.7
Black males							
Ages 10-14	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0
Ages 15-19	4.7	6.1	5.6	8.2	11.5	12.2	14.8
Black females							
Ages 10-14	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	*	*	*
Ages 15-19	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	*	1.9

\* = Not calculated because of unreliability due to infrequency of the event.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished work tables prepared by the Mortality Statistics Branch, Division of Vital Statistics, 1995.